A TREATISE OF

Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, And Dogs;

With their Natures, Qualities, and Uſes.

Together with

INSTRUCTIONS

How to Chuſe, Govern, and preſerve them in Health.

With variety of

RECEIPTS

For all manner of Diſtempers incident to them.

LONDON:

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A TREATISE OF *Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, & Dogs.*

Of OXEN.

TO deſcant on the Diverſities of the Bodies of Oxen, in their Colours, Shape, natural Courage, and the like, differing according to the Ground and Countries where they are bred, being a Theme too copious for our propoſed narrow Deſign; we ſhall onely offer the Dealer in Oxen with ſome few brief Rules *and* Inſtructions:

1. *How to Buy or Chuſe Oxen.*
2. *How to preſerve them from Sickneſs.*
3. *How to Cure them when Sick.*

Rules for Buying of Oxen.

To buy Lean Oxen.

IF a man would buy lean Oxen to feed, he muſt ſee they be luſty and young; for the younger they are, the ſooner they will feed: That they be ſmooth, their Hair not ſtaring, and that they often lick themſelves: That they be whole mouthed, wanting none of their Teeth. He ſhall chuſe them with a broad Rib, thick Hide, and not looſe ſkinned, nor yet ſtick hard to the ribs or ſides; for then they will not feed ſo well. That they have a good Tail and Pizel, and the hair of neither broken; if the hair of either or both be loſt, they will be long in feeding, they are Waſters.

For the Plough.

If you would buy Oxen for the Plough, ſee they be young, not gou[illegible]r broken hair of Tail or Pizel; of gentle nature, and moſt familiar with Man.

For the Butcher.

If you go to buy fat Oxen, handle them, and ſee if they be ſoft on the Crop behind the

the ſhoulders upon the hindmoſt rib, and the Hackle-bone ſoft, and a big Nath round and knotty, and if the God be big and full, are good ſigns they are well fed and well tallowed. But it will be very material to obſerve of whom and where you buy your Oxen: for if they come from better Ground than your own, they will not like ſo well with you. Likewiſe ſee there be no Sickneſs in the Pariſh or Quarter where you buy: for if there be any infectious Diſeaſe, as *Murrain*, *Long Saugh*, or the like, it is dangerous to buy thence; one Beaſt will take Sickneſs of another, though it may not appear in ten or twelve years. If any one then be ſick, ſeparate the reſt from him. The beſt Countries for buying of Cattel are commonly thus diſtinguiſhed.

To find their Soundneſs.

The Buyer ought likewiſe to be ſatisfied of the Soundneſs of an Ox; which he may know by this means: Gripe or pinch him with your hand on the Back or Withers behind the Fore ſhoulder: if he be ſound, he will not ſhrink; but if he be not ſound, he will ſhrink and be ready to fall. *Probatum eſt.*

As likewiſe of his Age, which he may

know by viſiting his Mouth: He will caſt his two formoſt Teeth in ten months of his firſt year, the two next Teeth within ſix weeks after, and at three years end he will caſt them all. And when grown up all full again, they will be then equal, white, and long. When he begins to grow old, they will wax unequal, black, and crooked.

But leſt the Buyer ſhould fail in obſerving the foregoing Rules, I have thought fit to inſert a ſhort Scheme, which (as a general Rule without Exception) will ſerve him on all occaſions.

He that will buy Oxen, muſt buy them young, well quartered, with large and big Members.

His Horns ſomewhat black, ſtrong, and big.
His Forehead, broad and Brows wrinkled.
His Ears rough within, hairie and ſoft.
His Eyes great and large.
His Muzzle black.
His Noſtrils crooked within, open and wide.
His Neck-chine long, thick, and fleſhie.
His Dewlap great, hanging almoſt to his knees.
His Breaſt round and big.
His Shoulders large and deep. His

His Belly big in compaſs, falling deep.
His Ribs wide and open.
His Reins large.
His Back ſtrait and flat, bending towards the rump.
His Thighs round.
His Legs ſtrait and well ſet.
His Knees full, and round truſs'd.
His Hoofs and Claws large, and broad under foot.
His Tail long and well haired.
His Colour to be black or red.
Laſtly, Gentle, and eaſie to handle & touch, as is ſaid before.

Thus much for chuſing of good Oxen, and their Properties: Onely I muſt adde, The beſt time for buying Oxen for draught is in *March*, becauſe, as *Palladius* ſays, then being bare, they cannot eaſily hide their Faults by the fraud of the Seller, nor by reaſon of their weakneſs be too ſtubborn to be handled.

Rules for the good government and preſerving Oxen in Health.

WHen you have tamed your young Ox, and brought him to your hand, which is wrought variouſly, and falls

within our dayly Experience, and therefore ſhall not give any Rule; Care ought to be taken how you match your Oxen: That they be of one height, ſpirit, and ſtrength, becauſe the ſtronger will wrong the weaker, and the duller hinder him of freer ſpirit.

To frame a young Ox to the Plough, match him with an old tame Ox, who is ſtrong and gentle: for if the young Ox be too haſtie, he will hold him back; if too ſlow, he will pluck him forward. Or make a Yoke for three, put the young Ox betwixt two old Oxen, and this will tame him: for (be he never ſo ſtubborn) if he be too ſlack, the other two would conſtrain him to draw; if too forward, they will ſtay him; if he would lie down, the other would hold him up: A little chaſtening after will make him labour well. It is a great fault in ſome, who prefer fat Oxen for labour before lean; whereas a labouring Ox ought to be in a mean good plight, his Nerves and Muſcles ſtrongly made, not charged with fat, which will but grieve them in labour. Further, Oxen who go on their way without ſtarting at Shadows, Dogs, Waters, or any thing elſe they ſee or hear, and thoſe that are great Eaters, and ſlow in chewing, be-

becauſe they digeſt better, and keep their force and virtue more than haſtie Feeders. As for their Colours, the Black and Red are beſt for labour, the Brown or Grizled Ox the next, and the White worſt of all.

To preſerve your Oxen in health, be careful to ſee they have their Meat in due ſeaſon, and their Stalls cleanly kept; that no Poultrie, Hens, Ducks, or Hogs, uſe at any time their Stalls, for fear of Feathers, Dung, or Lice, which are unwholſome, breed Murrain and the Scab. Be diligent to rub them daily that labour, and kemb them with a Card; and waſh their feet when they labour not, 'twill make them briſk and luſtie. Litter them well with clean Straw evenings, and ſtrew beaten Salt under them on the boards or ſtones, is an excellent thing to keep their Bodies in health. As for feeding them, your Ox will labour well with Barley-ſtraw or Peaſe-ſtraw, or blend Fodder, which is Hay and Straw mixt together; he will deſire no better feeding. Oxen are leſs ſubject to Diſeaſes than Horſes; yet to preſerve and keep their health, it will be meet to let them bloud twice a year, *i. e.* the Spring and Fall, the Moon being in any of the lower Signes; and give them

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them to drink of the Pickle of Olives mixed with a head of Garlick bruiſed. Others adviſe purging every quarter three days together; one with Lupin-peaſe, another with the grain of Cypres, beaten in like quantitie, ſteeped all one night before in a pint or pint and half of Water, and ſo given. Others other things. I will not here enlarge on the fatting of Oxen, or propoſe any Rules; every Country differing according to their reſpective Uſages and Proviſions.

To conclude, if you ſuſpect the ſoundneſs or health of an Ox, viſit him in a morning in the houſe, before he has Meat or Drink, and view the top of his Noſe: if there be ſtanding Pearls like drops of Dew-water, he is then ſound of Bodie; but if the top of his Noſe be dry, he is not then in health. To cure his Diſtemper, take theſe following Receipts.

To cure Diſeaſes in Oxen.

For the Fever.

OXen may be very ſubject to the Fever, ariſing from ſurfeit of Bloud, or from flux of cold Humours by cold keeping; which

which you ſhall know by trembling, heavie Eyes, foaming Mouth, and much Groaning. Firſt let him bloud, and then boyl three or four Roots of Plantane, and two ſpoonfuls of the beſt London-Treacle, in a quart of Ale, and give him to drink; and ſprinkle his Hay with Water.

For piſſing of Bloud.

Take Shepherds Purſe, boyl it in a quart of red Wine, and ſo ſtrain it; put to it a little Cinnamon, and give it him to drink.

For a Cough, or ſhortneſs of Breath.

Take a ſpoonful of Tar, diſſolve it in a quart of new Milk, with a head of Garlick clean pilled and bruiſed, and give him to drink divers mornings together.

For ſwelling through much Bloud.

Chaſe him a little up and down; caſt him, and take out his Tongue, and prick with an Awl the middle great Vein under it, and let him bleed thereat well: But ſee the Signe be not in the Head, then it is hard to ſtop. This Diſeaſe, without ſpeedy remedie, is death to the Beaſt.

For Faintneſs.

Oxen that labour all the Winter, towards the Spring will faint and grow poor and full of Lice, and little labour will make them lie down. To prevent which, give them before their watering a good handful of Barley in the Straw, and then let them drink.

For Gall, Bruiſe, Swelling, &c.

Take the Leaves of round *Ariſtolochia*, beat them in a Mortar with Tallow or freſh Greaſe, and anoint the place therewith, and it will heal it; nay, any ſtrain in the neck, even if the bone be diſordered.

Cloſh or Clowſe.

Take the Aſhes of an old burnt Shoe, ſtrew upon the neck, and then rub it over with Tallow and Turpentine mixt together.

For Hide-bound.

Take a penniworth of good Treacle, a penniworth of Long-pepper, as much of Grains; beat them into a fine powder and mix them with the Treacle; then take an handful

handful of Horehound, chopt ſmall, with the powder of Licoras: mix all together and boyl them in a pint of Verjuyce, warm it and give it on mornings.

For the Dewboln or general Gargil.

As ſoon as you ſee the Swelling appear, caſt him, ſlit the ſwelled place of the Dewlap, at leaſt four inches in length; then take a handful or two of Spear-graſs or Knot-graſs, and thruſting it into the Wound ſtitch it up cloſe; then anoint it with Butter and Salt, and ſo let it rot and wear away of it ſelf. If you perceive his Bodie be ſwelled, a ſigne that the Poyſon is diſperſed inwardly, give him a quart of Ale and Rue boyl'd together, and ſo chaſe him up and down well, both before and after.

For provoking to Piſs.

Steep Smallage or the roots of Raddiſh, in a quart of Ale, and give him to drink: Or bruiſe a handful of Anniſeeds, and mix with Ale or Beer: Or warm Water mixt with Bran.

For Milting.

Milting proceeds from ſome Blow or Stroke,

Stroke, and will make him oft fall and oft riſe. Do not raiſe him ſuddenly, but to give him Ale and Stone-pitch mixt well together to drink: Or bruiſe of the bark of an Aſh, ſtrain it with Ale, and give it.

For Goaring.

Take Aſhes finely ſifted, mix them with the Grounds of Ale or Beer; make it thick like a Batter, and lay it thereon: Or Turpentine and Oyl heat on the Coals, and taint it with it.

For overflowing of the Gall.

Take the Yolk of an Egg, mix it with ſome hard Soot, powder of Pepper, and Honey, and put the Egg ſhell and all down his throat, and then give him a little Chamber-lye.

For ſwallowing any poyſonous thing.

Take a pint of ſtrong Vinegar, and half ſo much Oyl or ſweet Butter, and two ſpoonfuls of London-Treacle; mix them together on the fire, and give it warm to drink.

For

For Crudity, or bad Digeſtion.

It's known by theſe Symptoms: often Belching, a noiſe in the Belly, leaving off their Meat, their Eyes dull, and not licking themſelves, or chew not the Cud. Take a handful of Pellitory of *Spain*, as much of Herbgraſs, as much of Fetherfew, Sage, Horehound, and Bay-ſalt, three pints of the ſtrongeſt new Drink; boyl theſe together, and give it bloud-warm in the morning, and let your Ox not drink till the afternoon. If this help not, but that he feeds not, groans, and is uneaſie in a place, through the inflammation of his Intrails; then bind his Tail to the rump, and give him a quart of Wine or ſtrong Ale, with a pint of the pureſt Oyl, and after drive him a mile and half. Some let him bloud in the Tail; which if you do, take this Drink and give him before: Three ounces of beaten Garlick mixt with a pint of Wine or Ale, and ſo run and chafe him briſkly.

For Halting.

Which is cauſed from the Bloud falling down into their heels, and the immoderate heat of his hoofs, ſcarce ſuffering you to touch them. If it be above the hoofs, diſ-

ſolve

ſolve it with rubbing, ſcarifying, or pouncing the ſkin: Or if in the foot, open it with a Knife between the claws, clean it, dip Clouts in Water, Salt, and Oyl, and lay to the Sore; and after anoint it with Swine's Greaſe and Goats Suet boyled together, and it will do well. This Diſeaſe by ſome Country-people is called the *Wiſp* or *Foul.*

Kramp.

Rub his Knees, Thighs, and Legs, with Salt and Oyl.

Kibes.

Cut them out and let them bleed well; take Verdigreaſe, the Yolk of a new-laid Egg, beaten and ſtampt, and ſo apply it.

Scabs.

Rub them with ſtamped Garlick: Or anoint them with Butter and Bullocks Piſs: Or Roſen, Tar, and Wine, uſed as a Poulteſs.

Lask.

Take the powder of Sloes mixt with Verjuice or Water, and ſo given.

Fantaſie.

Pantaſie

Is known by panting and ſhaking in the flanks; give him a little Rennet, Soot, and Chamber-lye mixt together.

Taint,

Or Stingworm: give him Urine, Salt, and Treacle to drink.

Sore Eyes, Haw, Pin or Web.

Let your Beaſt bloud, cut out the Haws, if offenſive; open an Egg in the Crown, let half the White out, and fill it again with Salt; roſt it ſo in hot Embers as that it may be fit to be powdered: then diſſolve that powder in a ſpoonful of Eyebright-water, and a ſpoonful of the juyce of Houſleek, and therewith waſh his Eyes twice or thrice a day. *Probatum eſt.*

For Lice and Ticks.

Take Bearfoot-herb, ſtamp it and ſtrain it with Vinegar: Or the Seed of Staves-acre dryed and powdered, mixt with Oyl or Freſh greaſe. And you may anoint with either of theſe.

For loſs of Quide.

Some uſe to take part of another Beaſts Quide, that is, of an Ox for an Ox, and make him ſwallow it. Others take an handful of Cudwort bruiſed ſmall, put a quantity of Fat to it, and make him ſwallow it. Or if he be waſted through long continuance, take an Awl and let him bloud under his Tongue in two or three places, and he will recover. *Probatum eſt.*

Worms.

Stamp an handful of Mugwort, or Garlick, or Wormwood, or Wood-ſage; either of theſe ſtrained and given with Ale.

Turning.

I refer to the treating of Sheep for its Cure.

Murrain.

Known by ratling in the Throat, ſwelling the Head, *&c.* Take a quart of new Milk, Butter, and Garlick, of each a penyworth; of Engliſh Saffron, Cinamon, and Turmerick, of each two penyworth; and a quantity of Herbgrace and Betony; mingle theſe toge

together and give warm: Then let him bloud in the neck, holding his noſe the very top with an Awl, and let the bloud ſtand; if it change, he may live; if not, die. Extraordinary care ought to be taken in this infectious Diſeaſe, it being mortal to men, as ſome have aſſerted who had to do but with their Skins. Bury them whole if they die, and far from your Beaſts.

For Wounds in general.

Take Hogs-greaſe, Tar, Turpentine, and Wax, of each a like quantity, a quarter ſo much Verdigreaſe; melt them all together into a Salve, and apply it to the Wound.

For all Diſeaſes.

Take the root of the Sea-Onion, Poplar-root, and common Salt, of each alike; lay them in water, ſtamp them, and ſo give it. Give it in the Spring for forty days ſpace, and it will preſerve them all that whole year.

Of SHEEP.

ACcording to my propoſed Method, I ſhall not ſpin out a large Encomium upon the great uſefulneſs of theſe moſt excellent Cattel, our Backs and Bellies being the dayly Inſtances which demonſtrate the great Utility of them. I ſhall onely therefore offer ſome conciſe Rules in their Choice, Government, and Preſervation.

How to chuſe Sheep.

BUt before we come immediately to the Choice of Sheep, we will a little examine what parts of *England* are moſt eſteemed for Sheep; which in ſhort are theſe.

If you would have Sheep of ſo curious fine Staple of Wooll, whence you may draw a Thread as fine as Silk, *Herefordſhire* and *Worceſterſhire* afford ſuch, though they are little of bone, black faced, and bear a little burthen. *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, *Buckingham*, and *Northamptonſhire*, bear a large boned Sheep, of the beſt ſhape, and deepeſt Staple.

ple. *Lincolnſhire*, in the Salt-Marſhes thereof, bears the largeſt Sheep, but not the beſt Wooll; for their legs and bellies are long and naked, and their Staple is coarſer than other. *York-ſhire*, and ſo Northward, bear Sheep of a big bone, their Staple rough and hairy. *Wales* the worſt, becauſe they are little, and worſe Staple; but the ſweeteſt Mutton.

Of whatſoever Country your Sheep are, this is a Rule to be obſerved: That you have a regard to the Soil from whence they come, and be ſure to bring them rather to better than to worſe. In order to this, the Lear (or Ground) is to be reſpected: for the red is held the beſt; the duſkiſh, ſomewhat reddiſh, next; the white or dirty, ſtark naught.

Now for your Choice of good Sheep, your firſt regard ought to be for the Rams: In chuſing which, ſee that the Tongue of your Rams be of the ſame colour with his Wooll; for the Lamb will be of the ſame colour: That he be of a large and long Body and Belly, his Forehead broad, round, and well riſing, his Eye chearful and large, his Noſtrils ſtraight and ſhort, with a very ſmall Muzzle. No Horns; the Dodder Sheep the beſt Breeder, becauſe the Dams

yeaning not ſo dangerous as the horned; though in Countries moiſt and windy, the horned Rams are beſt for their defence againſt Winds and Storms. However, ſeveral reaſons may be alleadged againſt the horned Rams, as their Heat, their lording it over their Fellows, and the like. A Sheep ſhould have his Neck large and upright, bending like a Horſes; Back broad, Buttocks round; thick Tail; Legs ſmall, ſhort, clean, and nimble; his Wooll thick and deep, covering him all over, his belly, face, nay to his very boughs. And by theſe Marks all your Flock is to be choſen.

Now to know if they be ſound or not, take theſe ſigns: That none of his Wooll be wanting, his Gums ruddy, his Teeth white and even, his Bruket-ſkin red, and Eye-ſtrings ruddy, his Fell looſe, his Wooll faſt, Breath long, and his Feet not hot. If rotten, theſe do: His Eyes pale and dark, his Gums white, his Wooll eaſie to come off, his Teeth yellow and foul; when dead, you may ſee his Belly full of water, his Liver putrified, Fat yellow, and his Fleſh moiſt and wateriſh.

As for their Age, two years old is the beſt: To know their Age is, when he is one

one ſhear, he will have two broad Teeth before; when two ſhear, four; when three ſhear, ſix; when four, eight: and after theſe his Mouth will begin to break.

In *March* is the beſt buying of Sheep, becauſe Shepherds like they ſhould have worn out the Winter.

Now we come to their Government.

How to govern and preſerve Sheep.

A Shepherd or Governour of Sheep, as he ought to be of a gentle, mild, and careful Diſpoſition, becauſe all Beaſts of Wooll are more nice, tender, and delicate, than others; ſo he ought to underſtand what Food is good, what hurtful to his Sheep. The Graſs therefore that is good and wholſom for Sheep is, amongſt which grow good quantity of Melilot, Claver, Self heal, Cinquefoil, Broom, Pimpernel, and white Henbane. The moſt unwholſome is, wherein grows Sparewort, Pennywort, Knot-graſs, or Mildewed Graſs, or any Weeds which grow from overflowings of Water. High Grounds are the beſt Paſture, that are dry and fruitful, the Graſs ſweet and ſhort. But if through neceſſity you are forced to moiſt and low Grounds,

which are infectious, do not bring your Sheep from the Fold till the Sun be riſen; and then having led them to their place, chaſe them with your Dog up and down till they are weary, and then let them feed or reſt.

Sundry Conveniencies do hence enſue: This Chaſing beats away all Mildews and all other Dews, alſo thoſe Kelts, Webs, and Flakes, which, the Sheep licking up, would rot them. It ſtirs up the natural Heat of Sheep that waſts the moiſture, and prevents Rottenneſs. It makes them feed deliberately, without greedineſs, and chuſe that Food which is moſt proper for their health. Once a month, or oftener, rub their Mouths with Bay-ſalt, and this will preſerve them well, and prevent all manner of Illneſs.

Of all Rots, theſe are two the moſt pernicious, and incident to Field-ſheep: The *Hunger-Rot*, that putrifieth the fleſh and ſkin; and the *Pelt-Rot*, which cometh after great ſtore of Rain to a Sheep newſhorn, which mildewing the ſkin, corrupts the body. The moſt ſoveraign Receipt to prevent theſe and all other, is, Take the Salt called *Adraeei*, and rub the mouth of all your Sheep once a week, and you need not fear the Rot.

Great

Great care alſo is to be taken of their keeping in houſes, that the place be well fortified againſt cold and wet weather; that freſh Straw or Fearn be often put where they lie; that they be not annoyed with any Moiſture or Dung; they are tender and nice, and love clean places. See that they never want ſtore of Meat; Hunger breeds the Murrain.

As for their Feed, Hay and Tares, with Elm-leaves and Aſh-leaves. The Herb Melilot (as is ſaid before) is good at all ſeaſons. Give them in their Troughs Barley and Beans ground together, dryed Peaſe and Acorns ground, and given with Bran and Elm-leaves, and other as aboveſaid.

To drive away all Venomous Creatures, burn Womens Hair, or Harts-horn: if with ſecurity you can, change of Paſture is very good. As for their Paſture, I have ſpoken before.

The beſt time for the Ewes to bring forth is about the latter end of *April*, if Paſture-ſheep; and ſo till the beginning of *June*: If Field ſheep, from the beginning of *January*, to the end of *March*.

As for your Lambs, ſeparate the Male from the Female about *Michaelmas*. And having thoſe you deſigned for Rams, put them

them aſide, and gueld the reſt. Ewes are good Breeders from three years till their Mouths break.

It is obſerved, that drive your Flock againſt the North-wind when it blows, let your Rams ride, and you ſhall have a Male Lamb; Againſt the South-wind, and they will bring Female. Or tye his right ſtone, you ſhall have an Ewe; the left, and you ſhall have a Ram-lamb.

A male Lamb the firſt year is called a Weather-hog, and the female a Ewe-hog; the ſecond year the male is called a Weather, the female a Theaf, and then is fit for the Ram. If ſhe goes another year, ſhe is called a double Theaf, the beſt Breeder. A ſucking Lamb is ſweeter than that which eats Graſs.

As for ſhearing or clipping your Sheep, the time is uncertain, Countries differing herein. But it is not good before Midſummer; for the more he ſweateth in his Wooll, the better and more kindly it is.

To conclude, be careful to keep your Flock from ſtrangers and ſtragling, from Briers and Thorns; that they be not loſt or torn. But notwithſtanding the greateſt vigilance and care, Diſeaſes will come: Take theſe following Remedies.

To cure Sheep of Diſtempers.

How to prevent the Scratch or Scab.

WHen you ſhear, be ſure to waſh your Sheep three days before; and after you have ſhorn them, anoint them with this Ointment, *viz.* The juyce of Tares, the Lees of old Wine, or of Pulſe luke-warm, and leaves of Olives, of each a like quantity; mix them together, rub them therewith, in three or four days it will be conſumed: then plunge them (if you are near) into the Sea, (if not) waſh them with Rain-water long kept, and Salt mixt with it, a little boyled. This will keep them from *Scratches* or *Scab* all that year.

For the Fever.

If any be ſick, change your Paſture, and ſeparate them from the reſt: But you muſt underſtand whence it proceeds; if from Cold, drive them to ſhelter; if from Heat, feed them in ſhady cool places. Then take Pulcol Royal, ſtamp it, mix the juyce with half a pint of Water and Vinegar, and give it with a Horn luke-warm.

To kill Maggots, Scab.

Take Gooſe-greaſe, Tar, and Brimſtone, mixt together, and anoint the Sheep with it, and 'twill kill them. Tar and Greaſe will help the *Scab.*

For the Red Water.

Let him bloud in the Foot betwixt the two claws, and lay to the ſore places Rue and Wormwood beaten with Bay-ſalt.

For the Worm in the Claw.

Sheep have naturally a ſhew of theſe: when little, there is no danger; when they grow great, there is. It is known by its hairy head, as the Worm it ſelf is. Slit the foot, and take it gently out without breaking; anoint the place with Tar and Tallow, and it will do well.

For Lung-ſick, Cold, &c.

Take Fuſilago, Colts-foot, and Lungwort, ſtamp them, ſtrain the juyce into Honey and Water, and give it the Sheep to drink.

Wild

Wild Fire.

Though this be an infectious and pernicious Diſeaſe, and reputed incurable, yet take Chervile, ſtamp it with old Ale, make a Salve of it, anoint with it the Sore, it will kill the Fire, and ſet the Sheep ſafe.

Choler.

Theſe are known by the yellowneſs of the ſkin: Take the leaves of Elder, ſtamp a few, ſtrain it with Ale, and give it warm.

Jaundiſe.

Give them the old and ſtale Urine of Men, and it will help it.

Flegm.

Take Polypody, or Oaken leaves, ſtampt ſmall, and given with Ale.

For broken Bones, or miſplaced.

After having ſet the Bone right, bathe it in Oyl or Wine, roul it with a Cloth dipt in Oyl or Wine, or Patch-greaſe, and ſplint it as you ſhall ſee cauſe; let it remain nine days, dreſs it once again, and nine days after he will go. The tender Buds of Aſh-

trees

trees bruiſe , are good to knit Bones. Alſo Cuckowſpit, Comfry, or Betony, are good.

Lambs ſick.

Give it Mares Milk or Goats Milk with Water, and keep it warm.

Turning Evil, Morfound.

Let him bloud in the Eye-veins, Temple-veins, or through the Noſtrils, and rub the places with young Nettles bruiſed; or give a ſpoonful of Treacle or Mithridate in Wine, good for the Morfound.

For Diſeaſes in the Eyes.

Drop the juyce of Selandine, or of Pimpernel, and it will help.

For the water in Sheeps Bellies.

If it be between the outward fleſh and the Rim, you may cut a hole, put in a Quill, and let the Water out: If it be between the Rim and the Bag, you cannot cut the Rim, it is incurable. Having let the Water out, ſtitch up the hole, and anoint it with Tar and Butter. This Water will rot a Sheep.

For

For the Belt.

Cut the Tags away, lay the Sore bare, caſt Mould on it, and then put Tar and Gooſe-greaſe mixt together.

For the Pox.

This is a Scab like Purples: ſeparate him from the reſt, and change his Paſture; anoint him with Garlick beaten with Tar.

For the Cramp.

Take Cinquefoil, or Five-leave-graſs, boyl it in Wine, and give it to drink warm; keep him warm, and chafe his Legs with Oyl and Vinegar.

For Poyſon.

The ſtaggering and reeling, ſhew your Sheep has licked Poyſon. Open his Mouth, and under his Tongue you ſhall find Bliſters; break them, rub them with Earth or Sage, and piſs in his Mouth.

Looſe Teeth.

Let him bloud in his Gums and under his Tail, and rub his Teeth with Sage, Earth, and Salt.

For

For the Worms.

Thy are known by beating and looking on their Bellies. Stamp the leaves of Coliander, mix the juyce with Honey, and give to drink; and chaſe him a little, and let him faſt two or three hours.

For the Murrain.

Give them ſome ſpoonfuls of Brine, and after a little Tar. For that of the Lungs, the root of Setterwort thruſt through their Ears.

Loſs of the Cud.

Do as is preſcribed for Oxen; give him anothers Quide.

For the Staggers.

This following Medicine muſt be given in the beginning of *May*: Long-pepper, Licoras, Anniſeeds, Hempſeed, and Honey, of each one penyworth; beat theſe together, put to them a pottle of new Milk, and ſtir theſe altogether, and give to each Sheep two ſpoonfuls or more Milk-warm.

Dryed Flowers of Wormwood mixt with Salt, is approved by *Tragus* as general againſt all Diſeaſes, driving away all hurtful Diſeaſes, and aſſwages all Pains.

Of

Of HOGS.

Of their Choice.

AS there is no Country in the World breedeth naturally better Hogs than *England*, ſo no part of *England* can challenge a greater preference than *Leiceſterſhire*, and parts of *Northamptonſhire*, and Clay Countries bordering on the ſaid Counties; which ariſeth from the extreme plenty of Grain, chiefly Beans and Pulſe. For the Maſt Countries are no good Breeders, though good Feeders; ſo that your Wild Swine is the leaſt Swine, but the ſweeteſt Bacon.

I ſhall not enlarge on the nature of Swine, nor their uſe and profit; but in a word it lies in theſe three things: 1. For the Roof, Bacon. 2. For the Spit, as Pork, Sowſe, and Pudding. 3. For Breed, that is their Pigs onely.

In the Choice of Swine, the Buyer ought to have a peculiar regard to the Boars and Sows that he breeds of: See then that they be long and large of Body, deep ſided and

deep bellied, thick thighs, and ſhort legs; for though the long-legged Swine appear well, yet he deceiveth the eye, and is not the Butchers profit: high claws, thick neck, his groin and ſnout ſhort, and a good thick chine, well ſet with ſtrong Briſtles.

As for their colour, that is beſt which is all one, as all White or all Sanded; the Pide are the worſt, and moſt apt to Meazles; the Black are tolerable: but our Kingdom, through cold, ſeldom breeds theſe.

As to the Soundneſs of Hogs, take this Rule: Pluck the Briſtles on the back, and if there be bloud on the ends of them, the Hog is not ſound, nor in health; if their Tails be wrinkled, it is a ſigne they are ſound. Look under their Tongue, if ye ſuſpect Meazles, and the Kirnels will ſatisfie you.

To keep and preſerve Hogs.

A Sow will bring forth Pigs three times a year, that is, at every ten weeks end; and their number is great, twelve, fourteen, and ſixteen are common. But this take for a Rule, That look how many Teats a Sow has, ſo many of the beſt Pigs

Pigs preſerve and let her bring up; the reſt put to ſome other Sow who wants, and gives ſuck. A Sow from one year old till ſeven, will bring forth.

After you have choſen the beſt for breeding, geld the reſt both Male and Female: the Males will make brave Hogs, and excellent Bacon and Pork; and ſo will the Females, called *Splay-Guelts*: And indeed the Huſbandman eſteems one *splay'd Guelt* before two Hogs. Though young *Shots*, Swine of three quarters or a year old, are reckoned the daintieſt Porks.

The month of *February* is the beſt time for Govering your Sows. To make them go to Brim or take the Boar, give them Barley ſod: for a Sow going again to the Boar, will not ſuffer him to Cover her, till her Ears hang downward.

When a Sow is with Pig, let her not eat too many Acorns, it will make her caſt her Pigs; neither let the Boar come near her. Let every Sow have a particular Stye for her ſelf; the contrary uſage hath many Inconveniences attending: and let her not go abroad nine or ten days after her farrowing. Keep her Stye clean: for though they be foul and filthy Feeders, yet they deſire to lie dry and clean in the Styes.

As for feeding and preſerving Swine, (when you do not go to fat them, but keep them in good plight) give them Draff-pulſe and other Garbage with Swillings in their Troughs, then drive them to graze in the Field. The ſoft, mariſh, and mooriſh Grounds are the beſt; here they get the Roots of Sedge, Galingale, Reeds, Ruſhes, Knot-graſs, and ſuch-like, good and wholſome for them. The Fallow or Tythe-Field yield them ſtore of Worms, Roots, which fat them. At the fall of the Leaf, drive them to Hedges, where they find Haws, Sloes, wild Plums, Pears, Crabs, Nuts, *&c.* which are very wholſome. Acorns at the ſeaſon by ſome are gathered and kept in Ciſterns, or in Fats all the Winter, are good to mix with their Waſh. When you bring them home again, feed them again as in the morning, and ſtye them up.

Obſerve that you put not Hogs together as other Cattel, but with Partitions; for fear of ſundry Inconveniences. Once a fortnight mix with your Swillings red Oker or Radle, and it will preſerve them wonderfully from Meazles and all inward Infections. As for Spaying, Guelding, and Ringing of Swine, every Hogherd's dayly Experiments

ſave

ſave me the labour here to inſiſt on, as to the time and manner.

For Fatting Swine in Woody Countries.

For fatting of Hogs either for Bacon or Lard, take theſe following Rules, according to the different ways of divers Countries.

You that live near Woods, and places where ſtore of Maſt is, turn your Swine to Maſt for ſix or eight weeks; and after they have well fatted and fleſht themſelves, bring them home and ſtye them up; then feed them for a fortnight or ten days with old dry Peaſe, giving them oft in a day, and little at once, with as much Water as they will drink. This hardens their fat and fleſh, ſo that when it comes to be boyled, it will not conſume; and is indeed an excellent way of feeding.

In Champion Countries.

Thoſe that live remote from Woods in Champion Countries, may and do uſe this way: Stye up their Hogs, and there let them continue till they are fed, never letting them out. The firſt two days give them nothing at all; the third day early in the morning give them a pretty quantity of dry Peaſe or Beans; at noon, at four a

clock, and at bed-time, a like quantity each time; but no water all that day: The next day give the ſame uſage, and let them have Water to drink as they liſt. And twice or thrice a week, as your Proviſion ſerves, fill their Bellies with ſweet Whey, Butter-milk, or warm Waſh; but ſcant not in any wiſe their proportion of Peaſe. And thus in four or five weeks you may fat your Swine fit for ſlaughter.

In or near Cities or Towns.

Thoſe that live near Cities or Towns, where they have no great ſtore of Grain or Maſt, as *London*, &c. they have a more ſpeedy way for feeding than the other, though their Bacon is not ſo toothſome or ſweet. They ſtye up their Fatlings, take Chandlers Grains, as hard ſkins, kells, lumps of fleſh, *&c.* the offal of rendred Tallow, which will not melt, and mixing it with Waſh, give it them to each three or four times a day, which will ſoon puff them with fatneſs; and then to harden the fleſh, give to each Swine a buſhel of dry Peaſe, and ſo kill them at pleaſure. And to help the ſcowring of them by this feeding, to elder Swine they give Milk and Verjuyce, and to young Pigs Verjuyce alone.

Hogs

Hogs for Lard, Boars for Brawn.

Laſtly, for feeding of a Hog for Lard, or Boar for Brawn, feed them the firſt week with Barley ſodden till it break, and ſo ſodden, that he may ever have freſh and ſweet; then feed them with raw Malt from the floor, before it is dryed, till they be fat enough: and a week after give them dry Peaſe or Beans to harden their fleſh. Their Drink being in good ſtore of Waſhing of Hogſheads and Ale-barrels, and ſweet Whey. This is approved by good Huſbands, for breeding the fatteſt, whiteſt, and beſt fleſh that can be.

Thus much for the feeding of Hogs; and here I would conclude, but for ſome Cautions which occur, and are neceſſary to be here annext, *viz.* Suffer not your Swine to eat Mens Dung, Pidgeons Dung, or Poultry Dung; which will cauſe the Meazles, as will their lying in Horſe-dung. Suffer them not to eat Carrion, dead fleſh, or Garbage, for it will in time make them eat the quick; nay, to eat their own or others Pigs: Nay, ſome report, that they have known Sows eat young Children in Barns alone, or in Cradles, in the abſence of perſons. Therefore be ſure never let them

want Meat; hunger will drive them to do this, as to raven up Capon, Chicken, Duck, or Pig. Be careful that no Fish-water and Soap-water be caſt into their Waſh, or Muſtard; theſe will breed the Meazles.

For Diſtempers of Hogs.

For the Fever.

THe Swine ſhews his Diſtemperature of Body more apparent by forſaking his Meat, and drooping; which when you perceive, let him bloud preſently under his Ears and Tail, beat them with a ſmall ſtick if they do not bleed freſh enough; then wrap about the Wounds the bark of an young Oſier, and keeping him warm, give him to drink warm Swillings, well mixt with Barley-meal and red Oaker.

For Peſtilence, Murrain, or Cather,

Are incident to Swine, and known by their faſting and mortality. Give to cure theſe (which are all of one nature) Hens-dung, boyled Liverwort, with a little red Oaker in warm Waſh.

For

For the Gall.

It is known by a ſwelling riſing under the Jaws. To cure this, ſtamp Gall-wort or Saffron; mix it with honied Water, ſtrain it, and give it warm a pint at a time: And for the ſwelling, chafe and rub it with beaten Salt and Wheat-meal mixt together.

For the Meazles.

Take the quantity of a quart of Urine, the oldeſt can be got, mix it with red Oaker till it be thick, with a gallon of warm and ſweet Whey, after he hath been faſting a day and a night, and give the Swine to drink.

For Impoſtumes.

If they be ſoft, launce them and let out the matter, and then heal them with Tar and Butter; if not ſoft, let the Swine bloud under the Tongue, and rub all his Mouth, Chaps, and Groin with Wheat-meal and Salt, and the Impoſtume will be gone.

For Vomit,

Is a ſigne they are not well in their ſtomacks

macks. Give them Gratings or Shavings of Ivory, with a little dryed beaten Salt: Or give them ſpelted Beans to eat in their Meat.

For Leanneſs, Scurf, &c.

Leanneſs, Scurf, Mangineſs, and Miſlike, proceed from corrupted Bloud, ariſing from lying wet, through filthy rotten Litter, and want of Meat. To cure which, let the Swine bloud under the Tail, and with a Wooll-card comb off all the filth and ſcurf from his back, till his ſkin bleed; then mix Tar, Hogs-greaſe and Brimſtone together well, and anoint him with it; cleanſe his Stye, give him clean Litter, and warm Food, and he will ſoon grow ſound.

For the Sleepy Evil.

With this Hogs are taken in the Summer-time. Keep them faſting twenty four hours, give them to drink Water wherein is ſtampt the roots of wild Cucumbers, or Stone-crop, which will make them vomit and caſt, and is a preſent Remedy.

For Milt-pain.

It proceeds from their greedineſs of eating

ing Maſt, and is known by their reeling, going to one ſide. Give them the juyce of Wormwood in a little honied Water, and it helps.

For the Flux or Laxe.

Give them Verjuyce and Milk together to drink, and then feed them. This is good, and approved for young Pigs and Shots that have any ſcowring.

For the Lugging with Dogs.

Anoint the place bitten with Vinegar, Tallow, and Sope mixed together, and it will prevent the impoſtumation of the Sore, and cure it.

Bitten by Mad Dogs.

Take ſtrong Chamber-lye, mix it with Bay-ſalt and Soot, put in it an addle Egg or two, beat all together, boyl it a little, then anoint the place bitten with a Clout tyed to a ſticks end, as hot as may be ſuffered; and twice or thrice will cure. This is good for other Beaſts too.

For killing Maggots,

Breeding in the ears of Hogs, or any other

ther place; take the ſweeteſt Wort can be got, or Honey, or Oyl, or the juyce of Hemlock, any of theſe; anoint the Sores with it, and the Maggots will preſently fall and die.

For the Staggers.

It proceeds from the ſame cauſes as the Leanneſs, *&c.* above-mentioned. To cure which, you ſhall ſee a bare Knob in the ruff of the mouth, cut it and let it bleed, take the powder of Loam and Salt, rub it with it, and then give him a little Piſs, and he will amend.

Of

Of DOGS.

AMong all irrational Creatures, Dogs may deſervedly claim a moſt particular Preference, both for their love and ſervices to Man; uſing Humiliation and Proſtration as the onely means to pacifie his angry Maſter who beats him, and turns Revenge, after beating, into a more fervent Love.

Dogs, according to their Natures, Properties, and Kind, as they are uſually appropriated to ſuitable uſes, ſome for Buck, others Bear, Bull, and Boar, ſome for the Hare, Coney, and Hedghog, and others to other uſes; ſo are they likewiſe diſtinguiſhed by Names ſuitable to their Natures, which I ſhall here briefly collect and enumerate, with their Qualities, Uſe, and Shapes.

The Rache.

England and *Scotland* afford two kinds of Hunting-Dogs, which the reſt of the World do not. The firſt is called a *Rache*, (the female of which is called among the

Engliſh

English, a *Brache*, a kind of a mannerly name for all Hound-bitches) and is a Foot-ſcenting Creature of wild Beaſts, Birds, *&c.*

Sluth-Hound.

The ſecond is called by the Scots, *Sluth-Hound*, ſomewhat bigger than the other, and in colour ſomewhat brown, or ſandy-colour'd.

They have the ſenſe of ſmelling ſo exquiſite, that they will follow Thieves, and not deſiſt their purſuit till they have taken them; nay, ſo violent is their eagerneſs, that though the Thief ſhall take water, they will follow, and are never quiet till they take what they ſeek for. It is a common cuſtom amongſt the Borderers of *England* and *Scotland*, where Theft is their Livelihood, that if the Dog bring his Leader to a houſe where entrance may be denied, that there the Thief and the Goods ſtolen are concealed.

Blood-Hound.

Thirdly, the *Blood-Hound*, alias *Lang-hund*, becauſe their Ears are thin, long, and hanging, and are of the ſame quality as the *Sluth-*

sluth hound, and differ not from other vulgar Dogs, than in their Cry and Barking, which they ſeldom do but in their Chaſe, and are very obedient: Their colour moſt commonly brown or red; but as to that, little is to be regarded. They are well called *Sanguinary* or Bloud-hounds, by reaſon of their remarkable extraordinary Scent; for if through caſualty their Game be dead, or if wounded, and eſcapes the Huntſmans hand, and ſo lives; or if killed, and never ſo cleanlily carried away, by their ſmell theſe Dogs will bewray it, and will not be wanting either by nimbleneſs or greedineſs, to come at it (provided there be ſtains of bloud.) But though by all the cunning proviſo's and foreſight imaginable, a piece of Fleſh be conveyed away without ſpot of bloud, yet theſe Dogs, through craggy and crooked ways and meanders, will find out the Dear-ſtealers; and though they are in the thickeſt throng or multitude, will by their ſmell ſeparate and pick them out.

Gaze-Hound.

Fourthly, the *Gaze-Hound* is a Dog which excels in ſeeing, as the other in ſmelling; are much uſed in the Northern parts of

of *England*, and in Champion Ground moſt, and Horſe-men. He will ſeparate his Game among a numerous Herd, the full, fat, and youngeſt, and never ceaſeth till he hath wearied it to death.

Harrier and Terrier.

Fifthly, The *Harrier* and *Terrier* is a Creature of a good ſmelling courage and boldneſs; they are for ſeveral Games, and are of ſeveral ſorts, though one Game is beſt. The *Terrier* hunts the Fox and Badger only, and are ſo called from their creeping into the Gaves or hollow places after them, to nip and kill them, or fright them out into Nets laid.

Leviner.

Sixthly, The *Leviner* or *Lyemmer* is between the Harrier and the Gray-hound, both in ſhape and kind, ſo called from his ſwiftneſs and ſmelling, and expeditious taking his Prey.

Tumbler.

Seventhly, The *Tumbler*, ſo called from his turning and tumbling, venturing to bite the Beaſt at their very holes, without regar-

regarding ſelf-preſervation; but are very political in getting Conies, which he thus in ſhort effects: Coming into a Coney-burrough, he pretends no diſturbance, but paſſing quietly by, curiouſly obſerves their holes, and is ſeldom deceived. Being aſſured of a parcel of Coneys, he coucheth cloſe, the wind againſt him, and out of ſight, ſo that he having the advantage of the ſcent, he circumvents them going in or out of their holes, and takes them to his Maſter, lurking in ſome convenient place, and attending his coming. Theſe Tumblers are leſs than Hounds, and are leaner, lanker, and little prick-eared.

Grey-hound.

Eighthly, The *Grey-hound* ſhould have, and indeed merits, the firſt place among all Dogs, as being abſolutely the beſt of the gentle kind of Hounds. He is quick to follow, ſtrong to take, and ſilent too in coming on his Game. Thus much for Hunting Dogs.

Spaniel.

Ninthly, Now for Hawking and Fowling Dogs is the *Spaniel*, who ſerves both

the Land and Water; the Hawk, and the Net, or Train. As for the ſhape of the Spaniel, he is of a big ſize, having long, rough, and curled hair; and has no name, but from his Game, the Faulcon, Partridge, or Pheaſant: the other is called *Water-Spaniel.* His ſuperfluity cauſes his frequent cutting of his hair, leſt it ſhould hinder his ſwimming.

The Countries remarkable for breeding, are, 1. *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire.* 2. The Weſt-Country breeds our Slow-hound, the large, great, tall, and heavy Dog. 3. *Worceſterſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, and other mixt Soils, where Champaign and Covert are of equal largeneſs, the middle-ſiz'd Dog of a more nimble make than the former. 4. *Yorkſhire*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, &c. Champion Countries Northerly, the ſwift, nimble, light, ſlender Hound.

Beagle.

As likewiſe the little *Beagle*, or Gaze-hound, is attributed to this Country; of curious ſcent, cunning. Whereof before.

How

How to chuſe Dogs.

THe Hounds for Chaſe are choſen by their Colours: The White, with black ears, and a black ſpot at the ſetting on of the tail, are the moſt principal to compoſe your Kennel of, and of good ſcent and condition. The Black Hound, or the black tann'd, or the all Liver-colour'd, or all white, the true Talbots, are beſt for the String or Line. The Grizled, whether mixt or unmixt, ſo it be ſhag-haired, are the beſt Verminers; and a couple of theſe are good for a Kennel.

In fine, take theſe marks of a good and fair Hound: That his Head be of a middle proportion, rather long than round; his Noſtrils wide, his Ears large, his Back bowed, his Fillets great, Hanches large, Thighs well truſſed, Ham ſtraight, Tail big near the Reins and the reſt ſlender, the Leg big, the ſoal of the foot dry, and formed like a Foxes, with the Claws great.

Thus having obſerved the various qualities of Dogs aforeſaid, the tunable compoſition of the Kennel ſhall be referred to the cunning Huntſman, as to their Treble, Tenor, and Baſe; or the fancy of the Gen-

tleman for whom they are, muſt be his Rule.

How to chuſe a Dog and Bitch for good Whelps, ſee that your Bitch come of a good kind, well proportioned, having large ribs and flanks: See that your Dog be of good breed, and young; for a young Dog and old Bitch bring excellent Whelps. Preſerve not the firſt or ſecond, but the third Litter.

As for chuſing your Whelps under the Dam, various are the methods; but the moſt certain is, the lighter Whelp will prove the ſwifter, and the heavier will be the ſtronger. The black, brown, or of one colour, keep; as for the ſpotted, they are little valued, though of Hounds they are.

January, *February*, and *March*, are the beſt times for Hounds, Bitches, or Bratches to be limed in. Alſo let your Dog and Bitch couple when the Moon is in *Aquarius* or *Gemini*, for theſe reaſons: They that are then engendred will never run mad, and the Litter will be of more Dog than Bitch-whelps, nay double.

Uſe your Bitch to a Kennel before, that ſhe may love her Kennel after her Whelping; and let her be kept warm. Wean your Whelps at two months end, and enter them not

not into hunting till they are a year and half old. As for the manner of entring them, has by others been largely diſcourſed, though it differs according to the ſeveral ways and cuſtoms of Countries.

For feeding, no certain Rule can be preſcribed; the Kitchen, Dairy-houſe, Shambles, and Fields, will find Meat enough: Onely, with the help of Scraps, Cruſts, Bones and Horſefleſh, which the induſtrious Huntſman may eaſily procure, three buſhels of Oats or Barley-meal, with half ſo much Bran or Mill-duſt, is a full weekly proportion for nine or ten couple of Dogs.

The Bandog.

Having thus far ſpoken of the Hound or Dog for Pleaſure, we will a little take notice of thoſe for Profit: and of theſe there are two ſorts. Firſt, is the *Bandog* for the Houſe, Bull, Bear, *&c.* which ſhould be choſen with ſuch like properties and qualities: That he hath a large and mighty Body, well ſet, a great Head, ſharp fiery Eyes, wide black mouth, fat Jaws with a fang on either ſide appearing, Lion-like Face, his Teeth even on both jaws and ſharp, great Breaſt, big Legs and Feet,

ſhort Tail; not too curſt, nor too gentle of diſpoſition; not laviſh of his Barking; no Gadder; and laſtly, that he have a great ſhrill Voice, for the terrour of Thieves.

Shepherds Maſty.

Secondly, the *Shepherds Maſtiff* for guarding the Flock: That he be of a long rather than thick and ſhort; that he be not ſo ſwift as the Grayhound, nor fat and heavy as the Bandog, but ſtrong, the better to repulſe the Woolf, and recover the Prey from the Thief.

To chuſe theſe Dogs when young, their great Feet is a ſigne remarkable; his Paw being like a Lions. The colour is not ſo much to be regarded.

To make them curſt, pluck them by the Ears, ſet them to fight, though not hurt; tye them a while to a Clog: Keep him tyed up in the day, and let looſe in the night; this will make them wakeful in the night, and ſleepy at day.

As to their Whelping, as before. Cut their Tails at ſix weeks old. Let the Shepherd not ſuffer his Dog to eat any dead Sheep, leſt they come to eat the living. There is a little Worm under their Tongues, which while they are young take out with an

an Awl, and it will keep them from ever being mad. Feed theſe as other Dogs.

To conclude, we will now come to the Cure of any Diſtemper incident to Dogs, and ſo conclude.

For Curing Diſeaſes in Dogs.

For ſick weak Dogs.

TAke Sheep-heads, Wool and all, hack, hew, and bruiſe them into many pieces, boyl them with Oatmeal and Penny-royal, and make Pottage of it, and give it warm to your Dogs.

For Lice and Fleas.

Take four or five handfuls of Rue or Herb of Grace, boyl it in a gallon of running Water till a pottle be conſumed, then ſtrain it, and put to it two ounces of ſtrong Staves-acre powdered, and bathe your Hound with it warm.

For Worms.

Take a pint of new Milk and mix it with a good quantity of Brimſtone, and give it lukewarm.

For Biting of Venomous Creatures.

Take the Herb Calaminth, and beat it in a Mortar with Turpentine and yellow Wax, till it come to a Salve, and apply it. Alſo boyl the ſaid Herb in Milk, and give it, will expel all inward Poyſon.

For Ganling.

Take *May*-butter, yellow Wax, and a little unſlakt Lime, beaten together like a Salve, and anoint the ſore place; preſent Cure.

For the Tetter.

Take black Ink, juyce of Mint, and Vinegar, of each a like quantity; mix them together with the powder of Brimſtone to a Salve, and anoint the Tetter till it bleed, and it will kill and cure it.

For the Itch.

Take Oyl of Flower-de-luce, powder of Brimſtone, and Elicampane-roots dryed, of each a like, and a quantity of Bay-ſalt powdered; mix all theſe Powders with the Oyl, warm it over the fire, and anoint, ſcratch, and make it bleed, will do mighty well.

For

For the Mange.

Take a penniworth of Gunpowder, mix it with very ſtrong Wine-vinegar till it be thick as puddle, and anoint where he ſcratches, and it will kill it.

Another. Take an Oat-ſheaf with its aſſes on, burn it to aſhes, make Lye therewith, and waſh him twice or thrice a day, and let him bloud on the Gamerel-vein behind, and it will infallibly cure him.

For any Diſeaſe in the Ear.

Take Verjuyce and Chervile-water, mix them together, and morning and evening drop a ſpoonful or two into his Ears. Preſent Remedy.

For ſore Eyes.

Take a leaf or two of Ground-Ivy, chew them well, and ſucking out the Juyce, ſpit it morning and evening into the Dogs eyes, and it will cure them.

For the Stone.

Take the ſeeds of the Herb Gromel, bruiſe them, and give the Dog in half a pint of Whitewine.

For

For Surbaiting.

Wash his Feet with Butter and Beer, and bind to the soals young red Nettles beaten to a Salve in a Mortar.

For Bruise.

Take Chickweed and Groundsel, boyl them in strong Ale-dregs till they be soft, and bathe the swelled place with it. If it be inward, give the Dog half a pint of new Milk, and half an ounce of Stone-pitch powdered.

There be seven sorts of Madnesses afflict Dogs.

1. The Hot Burning Madness, known by these Symptoms: They raise their Tails bolt upright, and run upon any thing, or any where or way, without regard; their Mouths very black, having no foam in or about them; and all they bite will be mad too.

2. The Running Madness, which is thus known: They will smell of other Dogs, shaking their Tails, seem to offer no harm, but will bite them. They will not run at Men, but Dogs, and none else. These are both incurable.

3. The

3. The Dumb Madneſs: The Dog will not feed, but holds his mouth always open.

4. The Falling Madneſs: Makes them reel and fall.

5. The Lank Madneſs: From their leanneſs, occaſioned by ſkummering.

6. The Sleeping Madneſs: From vapours of Worms breeding in the ſtomach.

7. The Rheumatick or Slavering Madneſs: So called from the ſwelling of his head, yellowneſs of his eyes, and ſlavering at mouth.

For all theſe aboveſaid Diſtempers, known by the ſaid reſpective Symptoms, though there cannot be preſcribed any Cure; but when a Dog is found to be infected with any of theſe, ſeparate him from the reſt of your Dogs, and knock him on the head: yet it has been the particular Application of ſome, to find out proper (though I cannot ſay effectual) Remedies to heal them. For my part, I muſt deal plainly, and give my Judgment, which is, That when any of theſe Madneſſes infect a Dog, I mean the five laſt, obſerve if your Dog abſtains eating, refuſes the moſt dainty Offer, avoids company with other Dogs, and loſes all Briſkneſs; if after having given him Graſs to eat, his ſtomach returns

not

not to him, knocking him on the head, is a preſent Remedy, and good prevention of all miſchief he may do by his biting. But if your affection to your Dog ſurmounts your uſing him ſo ſeverely, and ſaving your trouble of Phyſick, I have one Receipt, which I hope may cure any of the aforeſaid Madneſſes, *viz.* Take eight drams of the juyce of Harts-horn, or Dogs-tooth, and it may prove an excellent Remedy, and indeed general for all Madneſs whatſoever.

For Biting of a mad Dog.

Burn the flowers of Honey-ſuckles, or Three-leav'd-Graſs; mix it with old Greaſe, and lay it to: Or beat the ſaid Flowers with old Whitewine, and give it him. Alſo the Berries of Elder, or the Juyce of the Leaves, given with Wine lukewarm.

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